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WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1900-FOURTEEN PAGES.

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We are showing actually 196 styles of Pure Woolen Suitings.

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EVANS Drug Store Wholesale

EVANS Drug Store Wholesale

622-624 F STREET.

QUESTIONS DEBATED BY NORTH-EAST CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Northeast Washington Citizens' Association was held last night, at which a number of matters of importance to the section represented were discussed. The railroad and school questions claimed the attention of the association for a time, and the order for the muzzling of dogs was also consid-

Dr. Kirby, chairman of the committee on sanifary affairs, said he hoped Congress would not fail to appropriate a sum for the removal of ashes from the city. This, he said, would be the best sanitary measure

that could be adopted. "I would like to say something more," said Dr. Kirby, "but as my time is limited

said Dr. Kirby, "but as my time is limited I will wait until another meeting."
"Can't you tell us something about the muzzling of dogs?" asked Mr. Frizzell.
"I'm glad you mentioned that question," said or. Kirby. "If I had my way I would muzzle every dog in the United States. If the muzzling of all the canines would prevent the biting of one person, then I say muzzle them."

He called attention to the fact that but 2,000 citizens oppose the order, while the

He called attention to the fact that but 2,000 citizens oppose the order, while the other 300,000 are favorable to it.

Another question that came up was that relating to the appointment of Commissioner Ross' successor. Mr. Chappell moved that the association indorse Mr. Ross to succeed himself, 22d also moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon the committee be appointed to wait upon the President and tell him of the wishes of the

ndida es. By an almost unanimous vote he association decided to take no action or the resolution.

Changes in Railroad Grades.

The secretary read a letter from T. C. Johnson of Brookland, who asked that the association take action on the bill providing for a change in the grades of the Balti-more and Ohio railroad. Mr. Frizzell, peaking on the subject of changing the speaking on the subject of changing the grade, said he had been told by the Engineer Commissioner that the Commissioners had authority to make changes at any time in the grade of the streets or alleys, and the people whose property is damaged have no redress. He spoke of the change made in the grade of the Benning road and said a number of houses had been damaged. made in the grade of the Benning road and said a number of houses had been damaged. Mr. Dunn, after stating that he had spoken on this question a number of times, referred more particularly to the changes made in the grade of alleys. Other remarks were made and the communication was re-ferred to the communications from other associations, and textitionals were reacted.

lation. Several communications from other associations and individuals were received and referred to the proper committees. Among these was one from the Georgetown's Cltizens' Association, asking that favorable action be taken on the bill to previde for a union depot for steam railroads. It was stated by Mr. Chappell that action on every question of this kind would only assist in defeating the railroad bill now pending, which promises to give the city relief.

President Tucker Reports Progress.

President Tucker, chairman of the com mittee on proposed legislation, said he could he said, would be the first one looked after. Senator McMillan, he added, had asked for

will be given an opportunity to make the improvements.

President Tucker also said there had been President Tucker also said there had been two grade-crossing accidents almost in the shadow of his house recently. In one case a milk wagon was struck, while in the other a coupe was demolished. He spoke of the narrow escape of the men in the milk wagon and said he understood the railroad company had compromised by paying small amounts of money.

amounts of money.
"Such accidents," he said, "only go to show that grade crossings, even where they are protected by gates, should be abol-"What became of the gateman?" asked

"What became of the gateman?" asked Mr. Frizzell.

"He was suspended for two weeks without pay," answered President Tucker. "I want to say in that connection," he continued, "that the watchman could not see the approaching engine because there were so many curs packed on the tracks adjacent to the crossing. The gateman was watching the movements of the shifting engine at the time and could not possibly see the

ing the movements of the shifting engine at the time and could not possibly see the train that did the damage."

Mr. Tucker made a verbal report on matters before Congress, including street improvements, and matters of interest to the people of Northeast Washington. He said the amount allotted to the northeast section is very small compared with what the northwest section is allowed.

Report on Schools.

Chairman Chappell of the school commitee made a written report. The committee ongratulates the association on the outto the general conduct of the public schools Eckington Citizens' Association. Reference is made in the report to the investigation made by the Senate committee. The item in the District appropriation bill, the committee thinks, about fits the situation and approves it, suggesting a few minor changes. The report was adopted.

BENEFIT OF THE NEEDY. District National Suard to Give an Entertainment.

The entertainment to be given by the District of Columbia National Guard April 22 for the benefit of needy volunteers who trict of Columbia Regiment promises to be an elaborate affair. While the entire program for the occasion has not been completed, it is known that it will include Mr. Willis Arden in war songs and histori-

Guard Band, and a competitive drill by two companies of the National Guard, yet to be selected.

A private box has been tendered to the Secretary of War and the Chinese minis-

cal descriptions; selections by the National

A prize for the largest organization in attendance at the benefit will be awarded before the close of the ceremonies. The military guests are expected to attend in

Information Sought.

Inspector Boardman received a letter yesterday from Thomas Higgins of 138 West 33d street, New York city, asking for information concerning relatives of George Edwards, a painter twenty-nine years old. Edwards is now in the New York Hospital, and it is believed he will die. According to the information given by the writer of the letter, the patient, whose father and other relatives are said to be living in this city, left here about five years ago and went to Pittsburg. Afterward he went to New York and was taken sick at Mn Hig-gins' house.

36TH" IN THE FIELD.

Close Call.

Two letters were lately received by Mr. J. T. Petty from his son, Lieut, J. Marshall Petty of the 36th Regiment, U. S. V., who s campaigning in the Philippines. Petty was corporal in Company B, 1st Dis-trict of Columbia Regiment, and served in Cuba. He has had some interesting experiences while in the Philippines. Extracts

from his letters follow: "This is the first opportunity I have had to write since I left Panique, over a month ago. Our regiment is still campaigning and has earned the title of the 'Fighting 36th.' We have lost our colonel, and it will be hard to find any one in Luzon to fill his place, for there is only one Bell. He is to go to a higher post. His equal can scarcely be found, and his superior does not exist He tells us that we have 'made him,' but it is common property that he has 'made' the 36th, and if he ordered the men to jump into the sea I am sure they would le it without a murmur.

"We have just returned from a seventeen days' march through the Zambalees province and over the mountains of that name.

My shoes gave out on the tramp, and I
had to the the pleces together as best I
could. It was a hard jaunt, and caused
the men to lose a good deal of flesh; but it
served to inure them to hardship and get
them into condition for subsequent marching. We went to every town in the province, but did not strike the enemy until
we reached Ballincoogan, over near the seacoast. We had occupied the town, selected
quarters and were preparing for bed, the
officers' quartet, of which I am a member,
tuning up for a song as a prelude to sleep. lays' march through the Zambalees prov officers' quartet, of which I am a member, tuning up for a song as a prelude to sleep, when, with a terrific crash and sound of falling glass, several bullets tore through the partition against which we were leaning and gave uncomfortable evidence of the fact that we were being attacked.

"The song was abruptly ended and we made a concerted effort to get into our shoes and secure our pistols, some of the party accompanying our movements with

party accompanying our movements with an obligate of artistic swearing, and there were bude calls and commands, which were responded to on the outside by additional volleys from 'our friends, the enemy.' Af-ter a brief skirmish, without doing us much mage, they desisted and we finally wen

damage, they desisted and we finally went to hed.

"Next morning we started out at 4 o'clock in the direction of Alamenos, demolished bridges along the way showing the route the 'geogoos' had taken. We had marched about seven miles when we encountered their outpost, which opened fire on us at 200 yards' distance, and then ensued a dandy fight." Two companies were sent to disperse the outpost, while two other companies and my own were sent into the town to engage the main body. We came up with them in front of a church, and, a charge being ordered, we got them on the run and chased them over rice fields nearly knee-deep in mud and water, through thickets clear to the seacoast. We killed sixteen and wounded and captured a good many more, besides taking one cannon and thirty-two Mausers and Remingtons.

Artillery Captured.

Artillery Captured.

"The 36th has now captured all the artillery of the insurgents on the north line, and as we have pretty well cleaned out the hostiles in this section we will doubtless be sent to the south line. It was on the south line that General Lawton was killed. "It is a marvel to me that Col. Bell is not

a human sleve by this time. I saw him a report that was made by the association.
The senator, he said is somewhat perplexed because of the number of conflicting interests and complaints, and he hoped the members of the association would do as little complaining as possible. This is the first time the railroad companies have agreed to anything, he observed and he hoped they will be given an opportunity to make the braver man. His presence is an inspiration to his soldiers, who admire and low him for his courage and his kindness o

"The Christmas box came to hand, not exactly on schedule time, but in good shape, and was greatly enjoyed by my brother officers and myself. My actual Christmas dinner consisted of a half pint of aqua pura, three squares of hardtack and a slice of bacon, caten while standing in a strench with the rain pouring down upon me, but I ate with a relish all the same. "I have a little Filipino attendant named Maximo Delesarnto, who has been with me ever since I joined the regiment. He takes care of my outfit, does my washing, looks after my caballo and keeps me from becoming a savage generally. He would like to come home with me, but I don't know how that will be.

Asleep in Burning Building.

"The closest call I have had since I reached Luzon was about two weeks ago, at Salasa, where I was temporarily in com-mand of Company K of the 36th. The insurgent sympathizers in the town fired the building in which I was sleeping, and the house was beginning to tremble when I awoke. The building collapsed in less than a minute after I had jumped to the ground. I lost what money I had and a new outfit

of clothing.
"In the next house lived a Spaniard with "In the next house lived a Spaniard with quite a number of children. His house was burning also, and, seeing him in the yard looking up at the blazing building, groaning and crying piteously. I thought surely some of his family must be in the casa, and ran up to the second story on a mission of rescue. As I reached the upper landing the roof fell in and a portion of it struck me on the head and burned me somewhat severely. My eyes have been bandaged since, and I have kept in the dark as much as possible, until now they are very much better. I fear, however, that the sight of my left eye will never be as good as it was before the fire."

Lost Son of a Post Office Watchman. George Samuels, a watchman in the general post office, New York, formerly a prisonkeeper in that city, still keeps up a search that he began four years ago, when his son Sidney, sixteen years of age, dis-appeared. The boy ran away from home July 14, 1896, with a young companion. The other boy afterward came back, and said that Sidney and he went to Toronto, Can., where the latter obtained employment as coachman with a banker. Since that time Mr. Samuels has had no news of his boy, and says he would be very thankful to any person who could give him any information regarding his lost son. The father's address is 76 East 113th street, New Yor. city, N. Y.

Election Excitement Subsides.

special Correspondence of The Evening Star. UPPER MARLBORO', Md., April 9, 1900. The excitement over the election held at this place for town commissioners Thursday has subsided. The board, composed of L. A. Griffith, Jos. K. Roberts and Benjamin Crawford, has been sworn in and has the ooks, papers, money, &c., belonging to the town. It is probable that there may be a case in court before it is finally settled, as the opposing ticket claims to have been

There were two polling places, and both parties claimed the victory. The opposing ticket was composed of John Traband, John L. Edlavitch and Fred Sasscer, Jr.

The farm work in this section of the state is very backward on account of the unsettled weather.

RAILROADS AND SCHOOLS CAMPAIGN IN PHILIPPINES PRIZE COURT PROCEEDINGS THE ORDER HAD TO PAY

EXPERIENCE OF THE "FIGHTING DISPOSITION OF VESSELS TAKEN DECISION REGARDING THE KNIGHTS DURING THE SPANISH WAR.

> Report to the Navy Department of J. N. Stripling, United States District Attorney.

The Navy Department has received from J. N. Stripling, United States district attorney for the southern district of Florida, a statement of the results of the proceedings conducted by him before the court in that district in the matter of condemnation of prizes taken by American warships during the Spanish-American war. It appears from nis statement that there were twenty-seven ships declared prize, and twenty-four cap tured vessels were released and restored to the owners by decree of the prize court These were the E. Raoul, Pilgrim, Greenar Castle, Three Bells, Franklin, Paquette, A Suarez, Espana, Severeto, Buena Ventura Miguel Jover, Catalina, Regulus, Engracia Fernandita, Oriente, Lola, Wary, Nicker on, Tabasqueno, Quatro de Septembre, An tonio Y. Paco, Santiago Apostol, Poder de

The twenty-seven prizes and the disposi tion made of them were as follows:

The Matilde, captured by the Porter, wa ondemned, realizing \$6,452 for vessel and cargo; Sofia, captured by the Cushing, Wil-mirgton, Algonquin and Porter, realized \$5,504 for ship and cargo; Tres Hermanos, captured by the Foote, Terror and Machias, realized \$5,381; the Pinero, captured by the Castine and Newport, realized \$629. In the case of these four vessels the Attorney General is considering the expediency of refunding the net proceeds on the ground that the owners of the vessels were Cuban sympathizers.

The other twenty-three vessels declared prize and disposed of were: cargo; Sofia, captured by the Cushing, Wil-

that the owners of the vessels were Cuban sympathizers.

The other twenty-three vessels declared prize and disposed of were:

The Candita, captured by the Cushing and Wilmington, realizing \$29 net; Pedro, captured by the New York, realizing \$222-367 net; the Panama, captured by the New York and Mangrove, realizing \$45,837 net; the Panama, captured by the Terror and Machias, realizing \$12,433 net; the Lorenzo, captured by the Hodiana, Terror, Iowa, New York, Perter and Amphitrite, realizing \$12,1512 net; the Guido, captured by the Foote, Machias and Terror, realizing \$166,621 net; the Carlos, F. Roses, captured by the Terror and New York, realizing \$17,111 net; the Amapala, captured by the Wilmington, Newport and Marletta, realizing \$1,834 net; the Benito Estinger, captured by the Hornet, released on bond; the Santo Domingo, now under consideration by Secretary of the Navy; the Galiito, captured by the Eagle, realizing \$200 net; the Belle Ynez, captured by the Pompey, the Uncas and Hudson, realizing \$255; the Domingo Aurello, captured by the Maple and Topeka, realizing \$2.65; the Anguedita, captured by the Eagle, realizing \$500 net; the Gibara, captured by the Nashville, realizing \$2.65; the Pomery the Uncas and Hudson, realizing \$255; the Cristina, captured by the Nashville and Marbiehead, realizing \$2.643; the Expresso, captured by the Nashville, realizing \$2.95; the Frasquita, captured by the Expresso, captured by the Nashville, realizing \$2.95; the Prasquita, captured by the Machias, Terror and Leyden, realizing \$2.943; the Mestotia, captured by the Sile and the Marbiehead, realizing \$1,21; the Expresso, captured by the Eagle and the Marbiehead, realizing \$1,321, vessel released; the Twickenham, captured by the St. Louis, cargo condemned, realizing \$1,076, vessel released.

OLEOMARGABINE IN FRANCE. Enforcing the Law Against Selling It

Consul Albion W. Tourgee at Bourdeaux Informs the State Department of recent trouble about the sale of oleomargarine in France. In a recent trial before the civil tribunal of Bordeaux of persons charged with selling as butter an article composed of other fatty substances, the defendants were fined 200 francs each. This fine is light, this being rather in the

nature of a test case.

The law upon the subject has been in force about three years, but not until re force about three years, but not until re-cently have active measures been taken for its enforcement. This the consul believes to be prompted by the fact of the trade in French butter with England being affected, or else because the importation of oleo-margarine is becoming prejudicial to the home market.

It is suggested that American manufac-turers exporting to France would do real

turers exporting to France would do well to label their products very clearly in French, giving the name of the product and the manufacturer, the place of manufac-ture and weight of package. The consu says the term "butterine" or any other En-glish word that would lead one to believe the article even in part butter should be

NAPHTHA STREET LIGHTING.

Mr. Dodge Addresses Inquiry to Dis-trict Commissioners. A letter was addressed to the District Commissioners several days ago by Mr. W.

C. Dodge, relative to naphtha lighting, ir which he recommended that an early decision be made as to whether the tanks and burners shall during the coming fiscal year be furnished by the contractor or by the District. Commissioner Wight, who has immediate supervision of the street lighting ent of the department that the company

securing the contract for supplying naphtha lights should be required to furnish the burners and tanks, it being explained that the burners considered best for naphtha lamps cannot be purchased.

Mr. Dodge has addressed another communication to the Commissioners upon the subject, asking why it is they do not call for the best burner, and in time to enable the successful bidder to obtain it. He thinks if it were the intention to so manage this matter of naphtha lighting that it shall be continued in the hands of the present outside contractor, to the exclusion of the citizens of the District, it is difficult to see how it could be more effectually accomplished than by adopting Mr. Wight's view. "It is obvious," says, Mr. Dodge, "that the most economical burner for a given amount of light will enable the contractor to make a lower bid, and why should not the District have the best burner and the most attainable light?"

There are, Mr. Dodge believes, several matters in connection with maphtha lighting for the District with work would seem to

are are. Mr. Dodge selieves, several matters in connection with naphtha lighting for the District which would seem to require investigation, as, for instance, how it was and why the lamps and burners owned by the District were allowed to be dismantled by the company which formerly had the contract, and the company allowed to substitute its own? Why is it not as desirable for the District to own the manhtha lamps. as desirable for the District to own the naphtha lamps as for it to own the gas lamps? Why the present contractor was permitted to use a burner which the super-intendent has stated and experience shows to be inferior? Why, in a former year, the contract was awarded to the highest bidder on the ground that the test showed his burner and the naphtha furnished to give an excess of light over that of the lowest bidder, while, in last year's award, when the tests showed a much greater excess, no consideration was given to that fact?

"These," says Mr. Dodge, "are all matters in which the clisseps and taxpayers are interested, and it would seem that they should receive the careful consideration of the board" (of Commissioners).

Bill of Exceptions in Snell Case.

The bill of exceptions in the case of Benjamin H. Snell, consicted of the murder of

OF PYTHIAS.

The opinion of the circuit court of appeals for the fifth circuit in the case of the Knights of Pythias against Josephine R. Withers was affirmed by the Supreme Court, opinion by Justice Brown, yesterday afternoon. The action was originally begun in the circuit court of Hale county, Alabama, by Mrs. Withers to recover of the Knights of Pythias the amount of a policy of insurance upon the life of her husband. The payment of the policy was resisted on the ground that the secretary of the section in which Withers resided had failed to make his return of premiums paid within the time required by the regulations of the board of control, located in Chicago. These regulations required that the full amount of dues of each section should be paid by the end of the month in which they were due, failure to comply with which should work the forfeiture of the policy. Withers promptly paid his dues up to October 10, 1895, but the secretary of the order for his section had failed to make his remittance until the 4th of November following. The board of control thereupon suspended the entire section, afterward restoring all the members who were still living at the date of the receipt of the remittance. Withers had died on the 1st of November and the order refused to pay his policy. The Pythians took the position that the secretary was the agent of the insured only, and not the agent of the order, and that, therefore, the body was not responsible for his neglect. The Supreme Court, however, refused to accept this view, Justice Brown's opinion holding the secretary to be the agent of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and the order responsible for the full sum of the policy, regardless of the negligence of the secretary of Withers' secboard of control, located in Chicago. These full sum of the policy, regardless of the negligence of the secretary of Withers'

The Sinte Law Upheld.

Justice White handed down the opinion of the court in the case of the Ohio Oi Company agt, the state of Indiana. The case involved the validity of the state law prohibiting persons from boring weils to permit the escape of gas into the attrosphere as opposed to the general interests of the community. The oil company in its petition alleged that the enforcement of this law was a violation of the federal Constitution in that it amounted to taking property without due process of law, declaring that it practically meant that the oil in a certain district could not be removed until the gas was exhausted. The state courts upheld the law, refusing to accept this view of the case. The opinion delivered yesterday sustained that view. Justice White said that the oil company had apparently proceeded under a misconception of the law, for under the view presented each property owner could proceed to do as he might please with his property to the injury of an entire community. For this reason the prohibitory law of the state was held to be valid and not in contravention of the Constitution of the United States.

Receivers Not Liable. permit the escape of gas into the atmos

Receivers Not Linble.

In an opinion by Justice Shiras the Supreme Court decided that receivers of railroads are not liable under the United States statute of 1873 prohibiting railread companies from confining live stock for a time without unloading them for rest, water, etc. The decision was based on the ground that the statute is applicable to "companies" only, and the court held if there was an omission in the law it could only be supplied by Congress. The case was that of the United States against the receivers of the Reading Railroad Company.

that in any action for damages the court may, on application, order a physical examination of the person injured by a physician designated by the defendant. In a case for damages Stetson refused to submit to such an examination. In passing upon the case Justice Peckham, who handed down the opinion of the court, said: "There is no claim made that the status violates." s no claim made that the statute violates the federal Constitution, and we are of opinion that such a claim would have no foundation, if made."

Not Twice Put in Jeouardy.

Chief Justice Fuller delivered an opinion n the case of Clarence Murphy against the commonwealth of Massachusetts. Murphy was sentenced to from ten to fifteen years imprisonment on the charge of embezzie ment. After serving two years, he comment. After serving two years, he complained that the penalty was illegally imposed because the crime was committed before the law was enacted. This proving to be the case, he was given a sentence of twelve and a haif years. He then demanded to be discharged on the ground that he had twice been put in jeopardy for one offense. The state courts heid against him on this plea and that decision was upheld by yesterday's opinion on the ground that the fact that there was double jeopardy was due to Murphy's own act.

Sunday Closing Law Valid.

In the case of Petit against the state of Minnesota, from the supreme court of the state of Minnesota, the court held the Minnesota Sunday closing law for barber shops

The court decided the controversy be tween the Saranac Land and Timber Com-pany and the state of New York over the title to 7,500 acres of land in Franklin county, New York, in favor of the state.

Sycamore Island Fishing Club.

The Sycamore Island Fishing Club has elected for the ensuing year the following officers: E. A. McIntire, president; B. Barry, vice president; S. Brooks, secretary; L. Hartig, treasurer, and J. Van Horn, cap-There are sixty-three members, business

men of Washington, twenty of whom own two very romantic islands in the Potomac river near the present terminus of the Great Falls railroad. These islands com-prise about ten acres each and are reached prise about ten acres each and are reached by bridge and ferry, communication being had by wire with the mainland. The club has a comfortable house, with modern conveniences; a locker room for oars and fishing paraphernalia, and a dining room of sufficient capacity to seat 200 guests.

Nearly every member has a boat for fishing, rowing or salling, and during the spring, symmer and autumn the members, with their families and friends, can be seen on the lawn under the shade of massive trees or in the boats at various nooks or riffles or eddies between the feeder dam and the Great Falls. Some of the largest and finest specimen of black bass ever caught in the Potomac are credited to members of this club, most of whom are ardent disciples of Izaak Walton.

Changes Authorized.

The following changes have been made by the District Commissioners: Joseph Rutledge, appointed laborer at the Municipal Lodging House, at \$15 per month, vice William Lamont. F. A. Perley, appointed rod man in the surface division, engineer de-Bill of Exceptions in Snell Case.

The bill of exceptions is the case of Benjamin H. Snell, convicted of the murder of Lizzie Weisenberger, has been signed by Justice Clabaugh in Criminal Court No. 1.

Bill of Exceptions in Snell Case.

partment, at \$780 per annum; C. E. Wager, appointed rodman on per diem roll at \$2.25 per day. Resignation of Talbot E. Pierce, rodman, accepted.



A WHITE PATH.

HERE is only one kind of Cleanliness, but there are many kinds of soap. There is only one destination, but there are many paths that lead to it. If you want the short-

est and safest road to Cleanliness, it is paved with Ivory Soap. Neither man nor clothes ever get beyond the cleansing power of Ivory Soap. Its rich, creamy lather extracts every particle of dirt; but it stops at the dirt! Ivory Soap - it floats.

CLAIMS AT CAPE NOME

THE SENATE DISCUSSES THE RIGHTS OF LAPLANDERS.

Mr. Hansbrough's Amendment to the

Alaskan Civil Code

The Senate resumed consideration of the Alaskan civil code bill yesterday afternoon after it had disposed of the Indian appro-

priation bill-Mr. Hansbrough proposed the following amendment: "That no persons who are not citizens of the United States, or who, prior to making location, had not legally declared their in-

ention to become such, shall be permitted o locate, hold or convey mining claims in

said district of Alaska, nor shall any title to a mining claim acquired by location or purchase through any such person or persons be legal." The amendment precipitated a lively de-

ground that the statute is applicable to "companies" only, and the court held if there was an omission in the law it could only be supplied by Congress. The case was that of the United States against the receivers of the Reading Railroad Company.

State Law's Validity Affirmed.

There was also a decision in the case of the Camden and Suburban Railroad Company against D. S. Stetson, affirming the validity of the New Jersey law directing that in any action for damages the court that in any action for damages the court of the amendment precipitated a lively debute. It was developed that some mining calms had been located at Cape Nome by calms who had gone to Alaska on the relief expedition to take care of a herd of relideer. It was stated that some of these Laplanders had made application to become American citizens before the United States commissioner in Alaska. They because the court had in the Cape Nome by calms to take are of a herd of capital that in the Cape Nome by capital that the capital

Mr. Stewart protested against the adoption of the amendment. He said that one C D. Lane had acquired some Cape Nome claims from the Laplanders who had located them and had expended upon them about \$300,000. Should the amendment be adopted, he said, Mr. Lane would lose not only the claims, but all he had invested in them. Subsequent to the location of the claims by the Laplanders the claims were relocated by other miners, who now claim relocated by other miners, who now claim possession of them. The adoption of the mendment, it was said, would give the re-

ecators the claims.

Mr. Teller held that the Laplanders had undoubted right to the claims they had

located.

Mr. Daniel (Va.) opposed the amendment.
Mr. Hansbrough said the Laplanders had located from 1.900 to 2.000 acres of placer claims on the various creeks in the district. They were not American citizens. Later, American citizens arrived in the district, and finding all the richest claims located by "aliens" they relocated them. As Amer-ican citizens they claimed only their rights. So far as he personally was concerned, Mr Hansbrough said, he had no interest in the claims, direct or indirect, contingent or re

mote.

Mr. Teller maintained that it made no difference whether the Laplanders were chizens of the United States or not. While the law was that only citizens of the United States could locate mining claims, the question of citizenship could be raised only by he United States, and it was well understood the United States would never raise it. The pending bill was laid aside without further debate.

Mr. Hoar gave notice that Tuesday.
April 17, he would address the Senate on the Philippine question.

A bill was passed granting the right of way to the Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company across the ceded portion of the Chippewa (Red lake) Indian reservation

in Minnesota. Then, at 5:45 p.m., the Senate adjourned. PENSION INCREASED.

Former Foreman of Engine Company Gets \$50 Per Month.

James G. Willson, at one time foreman of No. 9 engine company of the District fire department, who was sever-ly injured at the Knox fire about six years ago, was placed on the retired list about a year ago on a pension of \$30 per month. Recently he applied for an increase of pension, claiming that he has become wholly and permanently disabled, and that the amount allowed him is not sufficient to support him and his wife and child. The board of surgeons examined the man, reporting that his contention that he is wholly and perma-

nently disabled is true.

After investigation, Commissioner Wight, After investigation, Commissioner Wight, who has immediate supervision of the fire department, recommended that the pension be increased to \$50. Commissioner Beach coincided, and the pension was accordingly increased, Commissioner Ross voting for \$40, in accordance with the recommendation of the chief engineer, Mr. Joseph Parris, to whom the matter was referred.

Ex-Foreman Willson, in addition to being severely injured in the Knox fire, narrowly escaped death in the big Louisiana avenue fire about five years ago, when averal members of the fire department were killed.

Keeper of Disorderly House. Jennie Nevitt, colored, was convicted in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. Policemen Hollidge and Nevitt of the second precinct raided there. Jennie was sentenced to sixty days in jail, and an additional penalty of \$25 fine or sixty days in default was imposed.

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